

7. *Lachnus* Burmeister.Syn. *Lachniella* Del Guercio.Type *L. fasciatus* Burm.

Since no type had previously been established for *Lachniella*, and since the genus contained a number of diverse species the placing of it thus, according to the writer's reasoning, indicates *fasciatus*, one of the included species of *Lachniella* as its type. Otherwise there would be no reason for so placing the genus. In his most recent paper (1919) Wilson has used *Lachniella* in quite a different sense, and would exclude *fasciatus* from the genus. This species, the present writer contends, is the only one that has in any way been suggested as type of *Lachniella*, and he believes that it is the type of the genus. Otherwise the genus is without a type.

This leaves the genus *Lachniella* of Wilson without a name, and to this genus we give the name *Wilsonia* and fix *Lachniella gracilis* Wilson as its type. The different genera with designated types will thus stand as follows, at least until some definite ruling has been made changing the present legitimate type of *Lachnus*.

Genus *Lachnus* Burm.—Type *Lachnus punctatus* Burm.Genus *Lachniella* Del Guercio—Type *Lachnus fasciatus* Burm.Genus *Wilsonia* Baker—Type *Lachniella gracilis* Wilson.

## REFERENCES.

1835. Burmeister—Handbook Entom. II, p. 91.  
 1840. Westwood—Int. Mod. Class. Insects II, Synopsis, p. 118.  
 1863. Passerini—Aphididæ Italicæ, p. 62.  
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 1909. Del Guercio—Redia, Vol. 9, p. 286.  
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## NEW COLEOPTERA. VIII.

BY H. C. FALL, TYNGSBORO, MASS.

The receipt of a very distinct new species of *Ochthebius* from California which it is desirable to make known, affords the opportunity for recording one or two errors in the literature of this genus. Descriptions of a few other new species are added. All types are in the author's collection.

***Ochthebius martini*, sp. nov.**

Form very broad, aeneo-piceous, side margins of elytra explanate throughout and paler in colour. Labrum deeply triangularly emarginate. Prothorax one-third wider than long, widest at anterior third, sides arcuate in basal half, then suddenly deeply sinuate, nearly as in *rectus* (See Horn's figure), transparent border extending from apex to base, becoming very narrow in front of the middle, the sides strongly obliquely convergent from the point of maximum width, feebly arcuate to nearly straight basally; median line deep and entire; discal foveæ rather small and not very conspicuous, well separated, the posterior narrow and about twice the length of the anterior; lateral impressions deep and subparallel sided; surface rather densely, coarsely, evenly punctate, distinctly alutaceous throughout between the punctures. Elytra not more than one-

eighth longer than wide, strial punctures moderately coarse, intervals feebly convex, wider than the striae on the disk, scarcely so at sides, finely transversely wrinkled. Legs pale, femora more distinctly punctate than usual. Length 2 mm.; width 1.2 mm.

A good series of this very fine species was taken at Redwood Park, California, by my friend Mr. J. O. Martin, to whom it is a pleasure to dedicate the species.

Of our previously described species, *puncticollis* alone possesses an equally broad form, but in it the thorax is much less conspicuously narrowed behind than in *martini*, and the surface is not alutaceous. The terminal joint of the maxillary palpus in the present species is unusually short, not, or only just perceptibly longer than wide, not narrowed apically, the tip broadly arcuato-truncate. In this respect it differs from every other species with which I have compared it, though most nearly approached by *puncticollis*. In this connection it may be remarked that the very unique marine *Ochthebius lapidicolus*, recently described by Van Dyke, has also aberrant maxillary palpi, the terminal joint very small, short and pointed.

*O. fossatus* Lec. An examination of the type of this species' described in 1855 from Ft. Yuma, Cal., shows that it is not the same as *nitidus*, with which it was united by LeConte, but is really identical with the closely allied *tuberculatus* and *foveicollis*, described in 1878, the former from New Mexico, the latter from Florida. Horn correctly united *tuberculatus* and *foveicollis* in his revision of the genus in 1890, choosing to retain the latter name, although *tuberculatus* takes page precedence. Both these names, therefore, fall into synonymy, and *fossatus* must be restored to the List.

*O. nitidus* Lec. This seems the proper place to say that the drawing of the thorax of this species, Fig. 7, in the plate accompanying Horn's paper shows that the author must have had something entirely different in hand. The thorax in *nitidus* is closely similar to that shown of *foveicollis*, Fig. 2, differing only in the discal foveæ being smaller and more widely separated. The textual description of the thorax harmonizes completely with the plate; in the description of the elytra, however, special mention is made of the unusually smooth apex, which is the most characteristic feature of the true *nitidus*. Whether this latter character was taken from the specimen in hand or was merely transcribed from LeConte is now a question.

***Saprinus rugosifrons*, sp. nov.** (Horn's Group IV).

Rather broadly oval, convex, polished black, the legs dark rufous. Head rather densely substrigose, marginal stria feebly traceable at sides of the front. Prothorax distinctly less than twice as wide as long, punctures rather closely placed throughout, rather abruptly longitudinally strigose in about the lateral fifth, much finer toward the middle, with coarser punctures along the base, and a few in a vague longitudinal median impression, which is most evident basally. Elytra about one-third wider than long, sides broadly arcuate, more strongly so about the humeri, finely punctate basally, becoming gradually more densely and coarsely so at apex, where the interstitial surface is finely alutaceous. First dorsal stria attaining the apical fourth; second, third and fourth striae progressively slightly shorter, the fourth arcuately joining the sutural which is slightly abbreviated at apex; oblique humeral well impressed

and almost attaining the internal subhumeral which parallels the posterior half of the first dorsal; external subhumeral entirely distinct from the marginal. Pygidia alutaceous, closely punctate, with a slight tendency toward substrigosity, especially at apex. Prosternum moderately convex at summit, striæ long, parallel, abbreviated in front. First ventral plate concave at middle and with a small tubercle near its posterior margin; last ventral with a transverse flattened tumidity which is obtusely prominent at its lateral limits.

Length (to elytral apex) 3.15 mm. Width 2.6 mm.

Aweme, Manitoba. A single example sent by Mr. Norman Criddle. This species is to be placed near *obscurus* of Horn's Group IV. It is at once separable from any described species of the group by its rugose front and strigose sides of the pronotum. The remarkable ventral modifications are without doubt sexual in nature.

**Saprinus castanipennis**, sp. nov. (Horn's Group IV).

Broadly oblong-oval, black, elytra castaneous, legs rufous, surface polished throughout. Head finely, rather closely, punctate. Prothorax and elytra punctate over the entire surface, sparsely finely so medially, the punctures becoming much coarser and closer at the sides of the thorax where they are separated by less than their own diameters, also toward the elytral apex where they are of the same size as at the sides of the thorax, but separated on the average by their own diameters. Prothorax a little less than twice as wide as long, sides rather strongly convergent and straight in basal two-thirds. Elytral striæ strong, rather feebly punctate, first attaining the apical fourth, second and third nearly as long, fourth nearly reaching the apical third, strongly arched at base and joining the entire sutural. Pygidia rather densely punctate. Prosternum moderately convex, the striæ parallel and terminating about one-fourth from the apex. Anterior tibiæ multispinulose.

Length 2.3 mm. to the elytral apex, 2.5 mm. over all; width 1.85 mm.

Aweme, Manitoba, 21-VI-1918, (Criddle).

Judging from the description this species is nearest Casey's *laramiensis*, which is, however, a much larger insect (3.-3.4 mm.) with darker legs and with the thoracic punctuation "only slightly closer laterally."

**Saprinus iris**, sp. nov. (Horn's Group VIII).

Not very broadly oval, polished areas with viridi-aeneo-cupreous lustre, the dull punctured areas bluish, legs dark rufo-piceous. Head smooth, a feeble transverse impressed line above the frontal margin. Prothorax nearly twice as wide as long, sides moderately converging and feebly arcuate, surface not densely strigoso-punctate at sides and in front, leaving a triangular discal polished impunctate area; side margins very narrowly smooth, base with the usual coarse marginal punctures. Elytra rather more than one-fourth wider than long; striæ finely punctate, the first nearly as long as the elytra and curved at its extremity, second three-fourths as long as the elytra, the third and fourth slightly passing the middle; fourth hooked at base, sutural interrupted widely at base in the type, feebly joining the fourth stria in a second specimen; oblique humeral fine and nearly parallel with the first stria; internal subhumeral occupying the middle third of the elytra, with basal appendix nearly joining it to the oblique humeral; external subhumeral not distinct from the marginal; disk rather finely, not densely punctate in somewhat less than apical half. the punc-

tured area finely alutaceous and dull, the impunctate area between the first and fourth striae also slightly dull owing to an extremely fine, scarcely visible ground sculpture; area between the fourth striae highly polished. Propygidium and pygidium evenly rather closely punctate, the punctures becoming gradually a little smaller toward the pygidial apex. Prosternal lines approximate, gradually convergent anteriorly, becoming subconfluent and evanescent at about the anterior fourth.

Length (to elytral apex) 2.1 mm.; width 1.75 mm.

Described from two examples submitted by Mr. Norman Criddle, who took them at Aweme, Manitoba, V-31-1909 (type) and VII-1-1915. I thought on first sight that these might be small specimens of the rare *seminitens* of LeConte, to which they are certainly allied. On comparing them, however, with the unique type of the latter I find it to be not only much larger, but also a much more coarsely and densely sculptured species with brown bronze surface lustre (not at all bluish) external subhumeral stria distinct from the marginal, the fourth stria joining the sutural and strongly impressed all the way around. None of the more recently described species of Blatchley, Wolcott and Casey agree very closely with the present one.

### **Telephorus neglectus**, sp. nov.

Very similar to *carolinus* with which it is likely to be found mixed in most collections. It may easily be recognized by the following comparative characters.

<i>Neglectus.</i>	<i>Carolinus.</i>
Size smaller, averaging 8-9 mm.	Size larger, averaging 9-10 mm.
Antennae a little shorter, joints 4-10 each, about three times as long as wide.	Antennae a little longer, joints 4-10, about four times as long as wide.
Front, before the antennae, broadly infusate.	Front, before the antennae more narrowly infusate at middle
Prothorax more strongly transverse.	Prothorax less strongly transverse.
Claws with a rather strong but acute basal tooth.	Claws "cleft"; the basal tooth long and narrow.

The types (♂, ♀), mounted on one pin, bear labels "Framingham, Mass., V-23-10, C. A. Frost and "Beating oak." Other specimens before me are from Sherborn, Hopkinton and Tyngsboro, Mass., and Berkely, R.I. I am indebted to Mr. Frost for calling my attention to the difference in the claws, which led him to separate his *carolinus* material into two species. The two species are about equally common in Eastern Massachusetts, and it would be interesting to know how widely *neglectus* is dispersed beyond the type region. The form with cleft claws, which is doubtless the true *carolinus*, is quite widely diffused, the material in my own cabinet ranging from New England to Nebraska and North Carolina.

***Pedilus parvicollis*, sp. nov.**

Very elongate; black; prothorax, labrum and front coxæ rufotestaceous; palpi dusky testaceous; legs varying from brown to piceous, the tarsi paler. Head rather small, tempora wanting, eyes large, separated by a distance equal to their own width as viewed from the front; front closely punctate, vertex and occiput sparsely so. Antennæ (♂) strongly flabellate; joint 1 of the usual form, 2 very short, transverse, 3 equal to 1 and 2 united and with a branch slightly shorter than its own length, 4-10 shorter, the outer ones with branches about four times their own length, 11 about as long as the branch of the preceding joint. Prothorax of same width as the head, sides strongly rounded before the middle, oblique and nearly straight posteriorly, surface polished and rather finely sparsely punctate. Elytra nearly parallel, nearly twice as wide and six times as long as the prothorax, less finely and more closely punctate than the latter. Pubescence fine and sparse. Body beneath shining, finely punctate, last ventral segment very broadly obtusely rounded posteriorly. Claws with a small obtuse basal angulation.

Length 6 to 7 mm.

*Habitat*.—California Sierras.

Described from four males, two of which, including the type, were taken by Mr. G. R. Rilate at Monache Meadows, Tulare Co., 8,000 to 8,300 feet.; the other two by Mr. Hopping at Round Meadow in the Giant Forest region. This species can only be compared with *P. flabellata*, with which alone it agrees in the flabellate male antennæ and in the form of the thorax. In *flabellata*, however, the antennal rami begin on the fourth joint, the third being small and similar to the second, and the prothorax is relatively larger with the sides less strongly rounded than in the present species. The absence of tempora, and the head and thorax of equal width distinguishes *parvicollis* from every other species of our fauna.

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**GIFT TO THE LIBRARY.**

The Rev. Dr. Fyles, of Ottawa, a Life-member and former President of the Entomological Society of Ontario, has most generously presented to the Library a remarkable original work, "as a token of his appreciation of the great pleasure and profit his connection with the Society has afforded him." It is a large folio volume, handsomely bound in leather and entitled, "Illustrations in Natural History." It contains 107 water-colour drawings, chiefly of insects but including a few depicting flowers, birds, reptiles and other animals. The pictures were originally prepared to illustrate popular lectures, and are accordingly of large size and strikingly coloured in order to be visible to the whole of a numerous audience. Many of them were exhibited for this purpose at the annual meetings of the Entomological Society. The volume is a highly-prized addition to our Library, and will serve as a lasting record of the author's artistic skill and devotion to nature in all its aspects. To many also it will bring back memories of delightful addresses by the now venerable author. — C. J. S. BETHUNE, Librarian.